

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Informational Booklet Regarding Neonatal Seizure among Mother of under Five Year Children Admitted in Shri Mahant Indresh Hospital Patel Nagar Dehradun

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ABSTRACT

Children under- five years of age are very small and their all systems are in develop poor feeding and immaturity of immune system causes are frequent attack of infections like respiratory tract infection, otitis media, diarrhea, gastroenteritis; etc. fever is a common manifestation present in most of the infection .In some children severe fever can result seizure .So the care of under -five children is important to decrease morbidity and mortality due to seizure in under-five children.

KEYWORDS: *effectiveness informational booklet neonatal seizure under five children*

How to cite this paper: Rachal Prasad | Julia Massey "A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Informational Booklet Regarding Neonatal Seizure among Mother of under Five Year Children Admitted in Shri Mahant Indresh Hospital Patel Nagar Dehradun" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-7 | Issue-2, April 2023, pp.1121-1124, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd56236.pdf



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INTRODUCTION

Neonatal seizures are a commonly encountered neurologic condition in neonates. They are defined as the occurrence of sudden, abnormal alteration of electrographic activity at any point from birth to the end of the neonatal period. "A study to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five years children admitted in Shri Mahant Indresh Hospital, Patel Nagar, Dehradun.

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mothers of under five year children.
2. To find the association between knowledge and score with their selected demographic variables among mothers of under five year children (age of mother, type of family, education of mother,

occupation of mother, sex of child, family monthly income, age of child, religion)

Assumptions:

1. Mother of under five year children may have some knowledge regarding neonatal seizure.
2. Self- instruction modules help the mothers to give more knowledge on neonatal seizures.
3. Knowledge of mothers of five year children on seizures differs with selective socioeconomic variables.

Hypothesis:

H1- To determine the effectiveness of information booklet regarding neonatal seizure among mothers.

H2 – There will be significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge on neonatal seizure.

RESEARCH APPROACH: A pre-experimental survey approach was considered the best to assess the level of knowledge of regarding neonatal seizures among mother of under five years

RESEARCH DESIGN: In this research study descriptive study designs are used.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: Shri Mahant Indires Hospital, Patel Nagar, Dehradun.

TARGET POPULATION: Under five-year children's attending various wards and OPD in Shri Mahant Indires Hospital, Patel Nagar Dehradun.

SAMPLE SIZE: This study sample comprises of 40 children's.

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE: non probability sampling
DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL The tool used for data collection consists of the following sections:

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRES based on knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five year children's
adequate level of knowledge - Moderate level of knowledge - Adequate level of knowledge

S.NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE
1	Age of Mother		
	a) 22 years	07	2.5%
	b) 23-27 years	09	22.5%
	c) 28-32 years	18	45%
2	d) 33-38 years	12	30%
	Type of Family		
	a) Nuclear family	17	42.5%
	b) Joint family	23	57.5%
3	Occupation of Mother		
	a) Worker	06	15%
4	b) House wife	34	85%
	Sex of Child		
5	a) Female	21	52%
	b) Male	19	47.5%
6	Socio Economic Status		
	a) >5000	04	10%
	b) 5000 to 10000	08	20%
	c) 10000 to 15000	17	42.5%
7	d) <15000	11	27.5%
	Age of Child		
	a) 1 to 2 yrs.	10	25%
	b) 2 to 3 yrs.	19	47.5%
8	c) 3 to 4 yrs.	08	20%
	d) 4 to 5 yrs.	03	7.5%
9	Religion		
	a) Hindu	28	70%
	b) Muslim	10	25%
	c) Christian	01	2.5%
10	d) Sikh	01	2.5%
	Education of Mother		
	a) Primary level	04	10%
	b) Secondary level	14	35%
11	c) Intermediate level	12	30%
	d) Graduation	10	25%

Table (1) point out that the demographic data detail according to their depicts that the majority of 40% mother were in the age of 22 years majority of the women were having joint family only 23(57.5%). 28(70%) belongs to Hindu religion, 12(30%) were higher educated, 34(85%) house wife, 17(42.5%) 10001-15000 and above have family income, 19 (47.5%) have female child.

TABLE (2):- Frequency and percentage distribution of mother's knowledge level on neonatal seizure.

KNOWLEDGE	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate	00	00%	21	52.5%
Moderate	14	35%	19	49.5%
Inadequate	29	65%	00	00%

Show that the knowledge of mothers regarding neonatal seizures, among mothers of under five years children .In the pre-test 26(65%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 14(35%) mothers had moderate knowledge and none of the mothers had adequate knowledge in pre-test. In post-test 21(52%) mothers had adequate knowledge, 19(49.5%) mothers had moderate knowledge and none of the mother had inadequate knowledge in post-test.

S.NO.	Variables	Frequency	DF	Chi squarevalue (x) ²	Table value	Level of Significance
1.	Age of Mother					
	a) 22 years	07				
	b) 23-27 years	09	03	2.729	7.82	Not significance
	c) 28-32 years	18				
	d) 33-38 years	12				
2.	Type of Family					
	a) Nuclear family	17	02	61.42	5.44	Significance
	b) Joint family	23				
3.	Occupation of Mother					
	a) Worker	06	06	0.44	3.84	Not Significance
	b) House wife	34				
4.	Sex of Child					
	a) Female	21	01	0.199	3.84	Not Significance
	b) Male	19				
5.	Socio Economic Status					
	a) >5000	04				
	b) 5000 to 10000	08	03	3.4206	7.82	Not Significance
	c) 10000 to 15000	17				
	d) <15000	11				
6.	Age of Child					
	a) 1 to 2 yrs.	10				
	b) 2 to 3 yrs.	19	03	3.199	7.82	Not Significance
	c) 3 to 4 yrs.	08				
	d) 4 to 5 yrs.	03				
7.	Religion					
	a) Hindu	28				
	b) Muslim	10	03	4.19	7.82	Not Significance
	c) Christian	01				
	d) Sikh	01				
8.	Education of Mother					
	a) Primary level	04				
	b) Secondary level	14	03	1.16	7.82	Not Significance
	c) Intermediate level	12				
	d) Graduation	10				

The results of chi square analysis presented in table 4 indicates that the demographic variable among mothers of under five years children .shows statistical significant association with the pre-test level of knowledge shows statistical significant association with the pre-test level of knowledge and there were no significant association of other demographic variables with their post- test level of knowledge The obtained chi square value of the variable such as age ($x^2=2.727, 0.05$), type of family ($x^2=61.42, p>0.05$), religion ($x^2=4.19, P>0.05$), educational status ($x^2=1.16, P>0.05$), working experience ($x^2=0.49, p>0.05$), family income ($x^2=3.4206, p>0.05$) and source of information ($x^2=0.17, p>0.05$)., Age of child ($x^2=3.199, p>0.05$), sex ($x^2=0.17, p>0.05$).

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendation have been recommended for further research.

1. A study can be done on the health providers regarding the prevention of neonatal complication.
2. A similar study may be conducted to find out the effectiveness of informational booklet.
3. A study can be conducted to identify the various factors which influence the mother knowledge on neonatal seizures.

CONCLUSION

A quantitative study was undertaken knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five years children admitted in Shri Mahant Indires Hospital, Patel Nagar Dehradun. With the objective to assess the level of knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five year children admitted in Shri Mahant Indires Hospital, Patel Nagar, Dehradun. 40 samples were selected by self-structured questionnaire. A conclusion was derived from the finding of the study. It can be concluded that mothers having inadequate knowledge, mothers

having moderate knowledge, mothers having adequate knowledge regarding neonatal seizure among mother of under five years children admitted in Shri Mahant Indires Hospital, Patel Nagar, Dehradun

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